

University of Dundee

Citizen Science Projects (MOOC) 4.13

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Question	Correct answer(s)	Educator feedback (Who should be listed as educator for this quiz?)	Hint step
<p>In the GROW Observatory, low cost sensors were used to measure soil moisture. How did these differ from high spec sensors?</p> <p>A High spec sensors measure many more variables than low cost sensors</p> <p>B High spec sensors measure large areas while low cost sensors only measure at a point location so a high density of sensors is needed.</p> <p>C High spec sensors are radioactive so cannot be purchased by citizens</p> <p>D Low cost sensors only work for a few months while high spec sensors are more robust</p>	B	<p>The main difference between a high spec soil moisture sensor and the low cost sensors used in GROW is that the former measure soil moisture over areas while the low cost sensor measures soil moisture at a point location. Hence to be comparable, you need to have a high density grid of low cost soil moisture sensors.</p>	
<p>Why were low cost soil moisture sensors used in the GROW Observatory?</p> <p>A To demonstrate that commercial soil moisture sensors are not required</p> <p>B To stimulate productions of more low cost sensors by the company</p> <p>C To build up a market for low cost moisture sensors in Europe</p> <p>D To validate soil moisture measurements from space</p>	D	<p>The soil moisture sensors used in GROW were used to validate measurements from the Sentinel-1 satellite (as well as other satellites that measure soil moisture).</p>	

<p>What are some of the key questions you should consider when sharing the results from your citizen observatory (choose all that apply):</p> <p>A Who are the main stakeholders interested in the results?</p> <p>B How can I communicate with these stakeholders?</p> <p>C How should I provide the results to the stakeholders, i.e., parameters and data formats?</p> <p>D Are the stakeholders interested in the issues or resistant to them?</p>	A, B, C, D	<p>All of these (and more) are questions you should ask when you are ready to share the results from your campaign.</p>	.
<p>What are important things to consider when openly sharing your data (check all that apply)</p> <p>A A licence that does not allow for commercial exploitation</p> <p>B Adherence to the FAIR data principles</p> <p>C How much you should charge</p> <p>D Adherence to open standards</p>	B, D	<p>Sharing your data openly is a great way to promote uptake and reuse of the data, which is part of the FAIR data principles. Using open standards are also a good way to ensure that your data are understood and can be ingested/combined with other sources by third parties.</p>	
<p>What are some reasons for making data open (check all that apply):</p> <p>A It encourages transparency</p> <p>B It is a new EU requirement</p> <p>C It provides 'give back' to participants</p> <p>C It supports technological innovation</p>	A, C, D	<p>Where possible, all data should be open unless it is sensitive or allows identification of an individual. When governments make their data open, they are doing so out of transparency. Providing data back to participants is a good form of 'give back'. Opening up data can also support technological innovation as new applications can be developed.</p>	

<p>What are the sustainable development goals (SDGs)?</p> <p>A A set of goals that each citizen observatory must adhere to</p> <p>B A national framework for improving sustainability at the city level</p> <p>C A local framework for improving an individual's environmental footprint</p> <p>D An international framework for monitoring progress in alleviating poverty, inequality and environmental degradation</p>	D	<p>Ratified in Sep 2015, the SDGs are an international framework for monitoring progress in global issues such as poverty, inequality and climate change..</p>	
<p>Citizen science currently contributes to the SDGs – true or false?</p>	True	<p>Yes, citizen science is contributing data to a number of SDG indicators at the global level but it has the potential to contribute data to many more in the future, globally, nationally and locally.</p>	
<p>One of the reasons why Citizen Observatories are important is because they can represent a form of activism or a call to action. A recent example of this is the Extinction Rebellion, which is:</p> <p>A Violent protest against anti-environmental government policies</p> <p>B Demonstrations to half the extinction of insects</p> <p>C Extinction Rebellion is a global environmental</p>	C	<p>Extinction Rebellion started in 2018. They held their first assembly on Parliament Square in London to announce a 'Declaration of Rebellion' against the UK Government in the name of climate change. They continue to organise themselves in small groups and around many events that are bound together through a philosophy of nonviolent civil disobedience.</p>	

movement with the stated aim of using nonviolent civil disobedience to compel government action to avoid tipping points in the climate system, biodiversity loss, and the risk of social and ecological collapse. D A citizen observatory for observing rare species			
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